

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 3.

FRANKFORT,

General Advertisements.

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A. G. Hodges, The J. Todd, John W. Prout & John W. Finnell,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. G. HODGES & CO.

J. W. FINNELL, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH" during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 in advance. The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" printed on a large mammoth sheet, will hereafter be furnished to subscribers at \$2, in advance, or \$2 50 at the expiration of six months. Subscribers to the "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" are entitled to a discount of 50 cents in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 10 lines or less, to those who are daily subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 00. And for each additional 10 lines, to daily session subscribers, 1 00. For 10 lines, for a single insertion, 1 00. For each insertion of the same advertisement, after the first, of 10 lines or less, 1 00. For any number of lines over 10 and not exceeding 20, first insertion, 1 00. And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 20 lines, 1 00. Longer advertisements will be inserted on liberal terms.

General Advertisements.

INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL---\$300,000!

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company. R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent. Office at Todd & Crittenten's Counting Room, September 8, 1846---725-ff

INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country. R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent. Office at Todd & Crittenten's Counting Room, September 8, 1846---659-ff

LIFE INSURANCE.

AT NO. 2, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

The underinsured are now receiving a very large and well assort stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Our stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS is unusually attractive. The senior partner of the firm will remain East during the Fall and make personal visits to all our cities, in the event of the arrival of the company's stock. Our stock of CARPETS, RUGS, and FLOOR OIL CLOTHES, is also large. Purchases would do well to give us a call, as we have the goods and are determined to sell them.

KENTUCKY, JANUARY 15, 1847.

NO. 13.

Frankfort Advertisements.

SECOND IMPORTATION Of Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

G. S. & L. M. BACON,

RE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a rare and beautiful assortment of FANCY GOODS for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, which were selected with great care and taste by the junior partner, who has just returned from Europe. We feel confident that our world, as well as our own, will be well furnished for all Goods left at the port of arrival before their purchase elsewhere, as our assortment is general and complete, and would compare with any in the West. Our late arrivals consist, in part, of the following articles, to wit:

Rich Brocade and Spun Silks; Paris Tassels; Persian Meers; Plaid Twisted Gingham; Brussels Lace and Ombre Muslin Robes; Embossed and Embroidered Tatton Robes; Rich Paris Made Cashmere Shawls; Rich Orange and Yellow Scarfs; Paris Orange and French Worker Collars; Plain and Embroidered Velvet Ribbons; Plain and Shaded Bonnet Ribbons, a handsome assortment; A handsome assortment of French Flowers; A variety of Bonnet Feathers; A general assortment of French and English Cloths, Cassimere and Vests; Gentlemen's Scarfs and Cravats; Also, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. &c.

WILL wait for a good article of HEMP.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 1, 1846---736-ff

NEW GOODS AT NO. 2, SWIGERT'S ROW,

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

The underinsured are now receiving a very large and well assort stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Our stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS is unusually attractive. The senior partner of the firm will remain East during the Fall and make personal visits to all our cities, in the event of the arrival of the company's stock. Our stock of CARPETS, RUGS, and FLOOR OIL CLOTHES, is also large. Purchases would do well to give us a call, as we have the goods and are determined to sell them.

PARKER & STOUT.

October 13, 1846---731-ff

IT is accordingly been determined that, in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to \$30, and 60 per cent thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent, payable twelve months after date, bearing 6 per cent interest. The interest, to be paid annually, will be paid in cash, in the event of the expiration of the company's note. D. 6, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is conveniently anticipated that, a system, the operation of which is fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of life insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficial security but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company, are:

1. A guarantee capital.

2. An annual participation in the profits.

3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.

4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the profits.

The *Nutilus* Company continues its business exclusively to insure on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56
20	91	95	1 77
25	100	102	2 04
30	109	107	2 25
35	136	133	2 65
40	160	183	3 29
45	191	196	3 73
50	196	209	4 00
55	232	321	5 74
60	435	491	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden, Richard E. Purdy, Thos. W. Laddow, James Brown, Richard Bushell, B. M. Irvin, A. M. Merchant, B. A. Constock, John Cryder, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Coleman, R. F. Carman, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Loring Andrews, M. O. Roberts, H. C. Bogert.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.

A. M. FREEMAN, Vice President.

Lewis Weston, Secretary.

John Freeman, Attorney.

Having been appointed Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

All applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

PLACES adjusted in this town without delay.

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner.

Frankfort, Ky., June 23, 1846. 715-ff

Office of the *Nutilus Mutual Life Insurance Company*, No. 38, Wall Street.

In conformity with the provisions of the charter, the following statement is published:

During the past year, being the first of the Company's business, 449 Policies have been issued, the premiums on which were:

\$22,662 71

The Premiums earned during the year have been 10,331 92

The Expenses have been for Re-Insurance \$ 335 79

Charter Office, Furniture, Print.

Advertised in the *Lexington and Louisville Observer & Reporter*, copy to amount of \$5 each, and charge W. & G. send a copy of paper to Hotel regularly.

WEISIGER HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THOMAS S. THEOBALD hereinafter informs the numerous patrons of this well established House, his friends and the public generally, that they have taken this large and commodious establishment, and are prepared to entertain their guests in the best manner. The house is fully supplied, being also a well equipped hotel, and having all the conveniences of a first class hotel.

The house is now undergoing a thorough refitting and repairing, in such a style as will make it rank among the very best Hotels in the Western Country.

The proprietors will endeavor, in all things to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may honor them with a visit, and hope that their long experience in the business will entitle them to a liberal share of public favor.

The house is well adapted for a Hotel; the rooms are large and comfortable; the family rooms in private apartment are spacious, and will be comfortable and convenient for the use of the guests.

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THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.....FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1847.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Norton, of Episcopal Church.

Petitions were presented by Senators Brien, Hawkins and Evans.

Standing Committees.

Mr. HARDIN, from Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the benefit of Jacob Mayo, late Clerk of Floyd County and Circuit Courts, authorizing him to issue certain fee bills; passed.

Mr. WALKER, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill from H. R., for the benefit of Robert A. Wright, authorizing him to bring a slave into this State. (The petitioner states that he purchased of his father-in-law, in Tennessee, a girl to whom his wife was partial, to wait upon her, and desires to bring said slave home.) Upon the question of engrossing the bill and ordering it to be read a third time, the vote stood as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Crenshaw, Draffin, Evans, Hardin, Harris, Hawkins, Heady, Helm, Holloway, James, Marshall, Patterson, Peyton, Rice, Russell, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, South, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker, Wall and Williams—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Butler, Fox, Henderson, McNary and Thornton—5.

The bill was passed without a count.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Joseph Crow, of Allen county, authorizing him to bring six slaves into this State. (The petitioner states that his father-in-law died intestate, in the State of Missouri, and in the settlement of said estate, he agreed to take more than his interest in the slaves, paying the difference, in order to save the necessity of parting man and wife, and wishes to bring those slaves home.) The bill was passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of N. S. Robertson, authorizing him to bring eleven slaves and their children into this State. (The petitioner states that some five years since, he purchased a farm in the State of Missouri, intending to remove to that State. He sent his slaves to cultivate his farm. His wife subsequently died, leaving an infant child, which she requested on her death bed should be committed to the care of her mother, residing in Barren county in this State. He is unwilling to leave his child, and wishing to comply with the dying request of his wife, has determined to sell his farm in Missouri, and desires to bring back his slaves.)

Mr. HEADY proposed the following amendment as an additional section to said bill:

Be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for any person, or persons, to bring into this State, any slave or slaves, that they may choose to do for their own use, and not as merchandise.

Mr. CRENshaw called the previous question, which was sustained by a vote of 22 to 14.

On ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, the vote stood as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Crenshaw, Draffin, Evans, Harris, Helm, Holloway, James, Marshall, Patterson, Peyton, Rice, J. Speed Smith, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker, Wall and Williams—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Brien, Butler, Fox, Hardin, Hawkins, Heady, Henderson, McNary, Russell, South, Thornton and Todd—13.

Mr. HARDIN, in giving his vote, remarked that he had voted to admit slaves by the company, but could not stand a *regiment*.

The bill was passed without a count.

Also—a bill from the H. R. for the benefit of Benj. Payne, authorizing him to bring three slaves into this State. (The petitioner states that he emigrated from Maryland into this State in 1843, and that he then owned, and now owns three slaves, which are in the State of Maryland, and desires to bring them here.)

On ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, the vote stood as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Crenshaw, Draffin, Evans, Harris, Hawkins, Helm, Holloway, James, Marshall, Patterson, Rice, J. Speed Smith, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker, Wall and Williams—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Butler, Hardin, Heady, Henderson, McNary, Russell, Thornton and Todd—9.

The bill was then passed without a count.

Also—a bill for the benefit of John Moss, authorizing him to bring three slaves into this State. (The petitioner states that he went to Tennessee to collect some money due him, and standing in need of the services of a negro woman, took her and her child with him—that she had since given birth to another child, and he desires to bring them all into Kentucky.)

On ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Crenshaw, Draffin, Evans, Harris, Hawkins, Helm, Holloway, James, Marshall, Patterson, Rice, J. Speed Smith, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker, Wall and Williams—23.

The bill was then passed without a count.

The chairman announced “one more left of the same sort,” and reported a bill for the benefit of Samuel T. Crews, authorizing him to sell a runaway slave in this State. (The petitioner states that he lives in the State of Missouri, and is the owner of a slave who escaped from him and fled to the county of Madison in this State, where his wife lives, and declares a firm determination to escape to a free State, if any effort is made to take him back to Missouri. He therefore wishes permission to sell him in the neighborhood of his wife.)

On ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, the vote was as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Crenshaw, Draffin, Evans, Hawkins, Helm, Holloway, James, Marshall, Patterson, Rice, J. Speed Smith, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker, Wall and Williams—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Harris, Heady, Henderson, McNary, Peyton and Wall—7.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, from the committee of Internal Improvement reported a bill for the benefit of F. G. Everett, which was read and re-committed.

Mr. JAMES from committee on Finance reported a bill for the benefit of Levi Pendy of Hopkins county, allowing him compensation for keeping an idiot; passed.

Select Committees.

Mr. FOX, from Select Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of John Jones and others, legitimating them; passed.

Mr. HAWKINS, from Select Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of Moses S. Rice, surveyor of Boone county; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Edward Graves, Coroner of Boone county; passed.

Mr. BOYD from Select Committee, reported a bill to organize the Flemingsburg Fire Engine and Hose company; passed.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH—a bill authorizing a chancery term of the Nicholas circuit court.

Mr. WILLIAMS—a bill for the benefit of Silas M. Berry and others.

Mr. RUSSELL—a bill for the benefit of James Davidson, Treasurer.

Mr. MARSHALL—a bill for the benefit of G. W. Smith of Hart county.

Mr. EVANS—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriffs of this Commonwealth.

All of which were referred.

Mr. BUTLER—a bill to incorporate the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Kentucky. By permission Mr. Butler reported said bill and it was referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. RICE offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of making it a criminal offence in any one, to sell or contract for sale of lands of which he may not be the owner.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. WATERMAN.

After the journal of yesterday had been read, petitions were presented by Messrs. W. S. Botts, Mayhall, Hobbs and Smith, which were appropriately referred.

Leave was granted to Mr. BOWMAN, to bring in a bill to allow an additional Constable to Casey county; referred.

To Mr. HALL—a bill to authorize the construction of a road; referred.

To Mr. BUSHL—a bill to legalize the proceedings of the seventeenth regiment of Ky. militia.

Mr. WHEELER reported a bill to provide for rearing and marking the line between Campbell and Pendleton counties; passed.

Mr. JONES reported a bill authorizing the courts to grant divorces. The bill having been read was rejected.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of sundry acts and bills.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up; being the report of the committee on Propositions and Grievances, for the removal of the county seat of Mason county.

Mr. MERIWETHER wished to submit a few statistics to the House, which he had prepared upon this subject. He had no desire, nor was he able, to go into a discussion of this bill, but he would submit three statistics to the consideration of the members of the House.

Mr. STEVENSON had intended to give a silent vote upon this question; but there were some principles asserted yesterday, which he could not assent to. They had reference not to Mason county, or Kentucky alone, but to the whole country, and the whole world. These principles were, that majorities had not an absolute right to determine questions in which they had an interest. It was a principle, the advocacy of which, Lord Coke considered the brightest jewel in his splendid coronet. It was the corner stone of the temple of Liberty. It was one of the glorious features which we had caught from the mother country. He did not wish to see it trampled upon, or denied. What would be the result, if the gentlemen who asserted this doctrine, should carry it out? If a majority should not decide such questions, what number should be competent to do it? Should it be two thirds or three fourths?

Mr. S. read from the act authorizing the removal of the county seat of Bracken county, and showed that in that case the determination of the controversy was left to the majority of the county.

He thought a majority of eight and a half per cent, was quite competent. Such a majority would be decisive on the whole State would be decisive on the Convention question.

While he asserted this principle, he did not wish to hold out an inducement to unsteady legislation; he did not wish to sacrifice the independence of the Legislature. It was their duty to see that while justice was done to one party, the other was not wronged. But the time for Washington to submit her grievances had passed. She had submitted to a vote, and now she should abide by the decision of that vote.

He next adverted to the record of the vote in Mason county. From the construction of the act authorizing the vote, it is evident that the neutral county should be deducted from the whole vote. But since Washington and Mayhall had both assented to the submission, he must now consider it his duty to decide according to the vote of the county.

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Mr. DEVEREUX wished to explain the position which he took on yesterday. It was, that on a question involving in its decision, the existence of a local grievance, such as the removal of a seat of justice—that unless the grievance does exist in fact, from evidence shown in the force of petition, or in connection with the petition, or in support of the popular vote given, that it is not an abandonment of the republican rule of majorities governing to say, that in the absence of other proof than the allegations contained in the vote, or on the face of the petition given, showing that the grievance exists—that in the absence of such proof, the major vote is not conclusive upon the merits of the question.

Mr. DESLA then moved the previous question.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the roll was called, and the Sergeant-at-arms instructed to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination. But he did not think that such opportunity was properly afforded by this bill. For his own part, whatever opinion he entertained in regard to the origin and antecedents of the war, he was determined to go as far as any man in yielding all necessary supplies; but he did not mean to go as far as the Senator from Kentucky seemed to have done, and to declare his views, or even to intimate an opinion, as to what would be the best mode of conducting the war heretofore, and the best means to be adopted for bringing it to a speedy and honorable termination. But he did not think that such opportunity was properly afforded by this bill. For his own part, whatever opinion he entertained in regard to the origin and antecedents of the war, he was determined to go as far as any man in yielding all necessary supplies; but he did not mean to go as far as the Senator from Kentucky seemed to have done, and to declare his views, or even to intimate an opinion, as to what would be the best mode of conducting the war heretofore, and the best means to be adopted for bringing it to a speedy and honorable termination.

He did not think it expedient, for many reasons, to do so at this time, but would content himself with giving his vote for such supplies of men and money as he supposed would conduce to the success of our arms.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. The honorable Senator from Virginia, seems to think that I have blundered along in this matter very unadvisedly.

Mr. ARCHER. Not at all sir. I imputed no such thing to the Senator.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. I think the gentleman has somewhat misapprehended me. I have not expressed any opinion, much less committed myself, as to any particular mode or project for terminating the war, but merely stated that I had heard it suggested that the best policy would be to abstain from any further active contest, and to fall back upon what may be designated as the boundary, and there await the further action of the enemy.

After a few further remarks by Messrs. CRITTENDEN and ARCHER, in relation to this point—

dan, Mansfield, Martin, Mays, McCallister, McHenry, Meriwether, Morton, Oglesby, Owens, Purdon, Reed, Rhea, Riddle, Salter, Soery, Spalding, Stevens, Towles, Vertress, Wade, Waller, Wheeler, Williams, and Wortham—52.

The bill was rejected.

The House then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 7, 1847.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to encourage enlistments in the Army of the United States.

Mr. BENTON asked for the immediate consideration of the bill, and his request was assented to unanimously.

Mr. BENTON then explained the provisions of the bill. There were but two main features. One was that the enlistment should be for five years or during the war, at the option of the recruit; and the other was that there should be paid to each soldier a bounty of twelve dollars, one-half to be paid down, and the other half when mustered into his regiment for service.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that, in the present state of information which they had upon the subject of the war, he should very cheerfully give his vote for this bill. It became somewhat necessary, however, that they should know how long the war was likely to continue; and with this view he would take the liberty to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations whether any information had been received by this Government as to the result of the deliberations of the Mexican Congress in relation to the proposition which was understood to have been forwarded some time ago from this Government for opening negotiations for a peace, and which proposition, they were informed, was to be submitted to the Mexican Congress at its meeting which had taken place some forty days ago.

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